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SOVIET UNION, DENMARK RECOGNIZE NEW POLAND

Moscow Also Signs Citizenship Agreement to Exchange People of 2 Nations

The Italian Government announced on July 7 that it had decided to recognize the Polish Government of National Unity at its meeting on July 6, a Rome dispatch reported, according to a July 8 Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

According to a Moscow report dated July 8 received in Stockholm, both the Soviet Union and Denmark have officially recognized the new Polish Government of National Unity at Warsaw.

The report also said that the Soviet Government and Poland have signed a citizenship agreement permitting the exchange of displaced nationals of both nations.

Another Moscow report stated officially that by the end of April supplies sent by the Western Allies to Russia through the Persian Gulf amounted to more than 5,000,000 tons. These vital supplies included armaments, aviation and motor fuel, medical supplies and equipment for her war efforts.

Within two months of the German attack on Russia in the middle of 1941, the first consignments all carried by the British were going by the Persian Gulf and by the spring of 1943, American troops too were playing a large part. It was only by the overland route by which Russia could be supplied by the Allies.

Issues Amnesty Decree

The Supreme Soviet Presidium issued a decree of amnesty "to mark the victorious ending of the war against Germany" which orders the repeal of conviction sentences up to three years imprisonment, according to a Moscow report to Stockholm Domei on July 8.

Stalin Receives Soong

Marshal Josef Stalin received Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, on Sunday night, it was disclosed in a Reuter's Moscow dispatch to Lisbon received by Domei.

2 More Recognize Poland

Canada and Switzerland have decided to recognize the reorganized Polish Government of National Unity at Warsaw which has already received Anglo-American recognition two days ago, a London dispatch to Stockholm said on July 7.

It added that in London the work of closing down the offices of the former London Polish Government is proceeding.

Anxiety that the Polish emigres might continue to provide a source of discord among the Allies, meanwhile, was reflected in an article in the Red Star, journal of the Soviet Army, which violently charged the London Poles with espionage and speculation in Russia before the Soviet Union broke off relations.

DISBANDING HEADQUARTERS

British Home Force Offices Non-Existent from July 15

The British War Office announced on Sunday that the general headquarters of the home forces will be disbanded from July 15, it is disclosed in a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

It had come into existence in the summer of 1940 when the country faced the danger of invasion and its task was to command and coordinate the defense of Britain's shores and drive the enemy who might land back into the sea, Reuters said.

Its first Commander-in-Chief was Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke who was later succeeded by General Sir Bernard Paget.

With the fading of the invasion threat the home forces became the base for overseas operations and provided many of the divisions that went to North Africa, Sicily and the Italian front. From the home forces also came the 21st army group for the final campaign in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany.

British Occupy Styria

According to a Vienna report dated July 8 received in Stockholm, the British occupation zone in Austria is to include the whole of Styria and men and material are flying through Carinthia in a general movement eastward to implement the plans worked out at the Crimea Conference. The British area will include Gratz, the capital of Styria, and also the industrial area of Bruk.

Belgian King Is Told To Abdicate Throne Or Return to Capital

According to a Brussels report dated July 8 received in Stockholm, Belgian Prime Minister Achile van Acker is expected back in Brussels today or tomorrow with his legal advisers who have been with him in Salzburg, Austria, on his latest mission to see King Leopold. The same report said that it is the general belief in the Belgian capital circles that Van Acker this time has made it plain that the King must decide now whether to abdicate the Throne or return to Brussels.

NETAJI OUTLINES PLAN FOR "FREE INDIA" MOVE

Declares Uncompromising Struggle Must Be Continued in Future for Independence

Declaring that it has become clear that the Congress Working Committee has already decided to accept Lord Wavell's offer, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, in a broadcast last night from Shonan to his sisters and brothers inside India suggested a program for those who will carry on an uncompromisin struggle in the future for independence, according to a Shonan dispatch to Domei dated July 7.

In the beginning he pointed out that a defeatist mentality was the reason why so many prominent leaders were anxious for a compromise while the war was still going on. He declared that there were two groups, one which thinks nothing is to be gained by continuing civil disobedience inside India and that a compromise will render the possibility of reviving and strengthening Congress and the organization of the country once again, and second, one which thinks if India is to play a role in the camp of the United Nations she must come to some sort of an understanding and represent India at all international conferences in the future. Both groups think that through a compromise they will be able to work a way toward independence.

Stressing his disagreement with the defeatist mentality, Bose again emphasized that a compromise with the British will retard the achievement of independence. Regarding the first group's stand, he stated that no harm will be done if a revival of Congress was postponed for the time.

Regarding the second point, Bose stated that the real question was not who should represent India at future international conferences but whom the Indian spokesman will represent—a free India or an India under British rule. As long as Pandit Jahwarlal Nehru and other Indian leaders work under the Viceroy's leadership, declared Bose, his voice at the international conference will not be the voice of free India.

Regarding the future of India, the Netaji asserted that the Indians in East Asia are resolved to carry on an armed struggle to the last man and to the last round keep the Indian issue alive as an international issue. A parallel movement, he declared, should be carried on inside the country with the one aim of seeing to it that as a result of a cooperation with the British government, Congress does not degenerate into a liberal federation.

The first thing, Bose pointed out, should be to combine all oppositionists to the Wavell offer into some kind of a central organization. The second, a persistent demand which should be made on behalf of the public and which the Congress Working Committee should place before the country, is a program for a central government and for a provincial government. Thirdly, a strong agitation should be carried on for the release of all political prisoners of all categories. Fourthly, the public should make a persistent demand of the Congress Working Committee to tell the country to what extent it is going to participate in Britain's imperialist war in the Far East.

Will India contribute to the UNRRA fund with the approval of Congress? Will Congress demand help for India's recovery or will Congress put out 15 crores of India's money as a contribution to the UNRRA fund? Sixthly, will Congress insist that India's sterling balance be made available to India or will Congress allow itself to be used as a pawn by the British-American high finance? Seventhly, will Congress take up the question of India's public debt when it accepts the power and responsibility at the center?

If agitation and propaganda are kept up on all these points, declared Bose, and the Indians insist on each of these points by Congress and the representatives give effect to the demand of the Indian public, then British power in India will be reduced to the minimum.

15 NAMES ARE SUBMITTED BY CONGRESS TO VICEROY

Recommendations Include Jinnah—Nehru Speaks of India's Role in Postwar World

The Indian National Congress, through its President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, has submitted to the Viceroy 15 names for the proposed new executive council, according to a Simla dispatch relayed from Lisbon.

Five of these are members of the Congress including two Muslims. The remaining ten are members of other political parties, and include Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League.

The President of the Muslim League, Mr. Jinnah, also has sent a sealed envelope to the Viceroy which contains the League's Working Committee's unanimous decision on the question of submitting the Panel of League nominees for the proposed executive council.

In the meanwhile, the Congress Working Committee met Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m. at Mannerville and adjourned after a four and a half hour session. After the meeting, Maulana Azad, the Congress President, told pressmen that the committee had discussed the internal organization of the Congress as well as certain international affairs in relation to the San Francisco Conference and the World Security Charter.

The Working Committee was scheduled to meet again at 2 p.m. Monday afternoon at Armsdale, the Congress President's Simla residence.

Jinnah Interviews Viceroy

The Muslim League President, Mr. Jinnah, interviewed the Viceroy on Sunday afternoon for an hour and 35 minutes. He arrived at the Viceregal Lodge at 5:30 p.m. and left at 7:05 p.m.

The All India Radio's special correspondent at Simla understands that, in Mr. Jinnah's interview with the Viceroy, among other things, clarification was requested on what Muslim interests besides the League Lord Wavell desired to be represented on the proposed interim government and on the total number of Muslim seats. It was expected that in his talks with the Viceroy, Mr. Jinnah would be able to clear up these issues, and than it would be for his working committee to give a decision on the panel to be submitted to the Viceroy.

The Working Committee of the Muslim League, which began its afternoon session Sunday at 5:20 p.m., a few minutes after Mr. Jinnah left for Viceregal Lodge, was still in session when the League President returned to the Cecil Hotel. Mr. Jinnah told pressmen that he had no statement to make, and went to his room where he had a short session with the General Secretary of the Muslim League. After this, both leaders joined the meeting of the Working Committee, and Mr. Jinnah is understood to have reported on the clarificatoin that he had obtained from Lord Wavell.

The Working Committee adjourned at 7:40 p.m., and was to meet again at 10 a.m. on Monday when it was expected to enter into discussion on the question of submitting a panel for the proposed executive council for selection by the Viceroy.

Nehru on Postwar World

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sunday morning, spoke of India's part in the postwar world in a special interview with an All India Radio correspondent at Simla.

Pandit Nehru said he part India will play in the postwar settlement will depend on her status in the international sphere at the time. An independent India, or an India on the verge of indpendece, with full control over her foreign and international policy, will obviously play an important part both in Southeast Asia and Western Asia.

India will have to show, by virtue of her enormous resources, her great potential capacity and strategic position. Her general outlook is bound to be one of independence for Asiatic countries in the Southeast as well as the freedom of all oppressed peoples anywhere. Further, India must stand for racial equality the elimination of the causes that lead to war and conflict. Together with China, India has a long record of peace and non-aggression; and in the future both these countries will throw their weight on the side of world peace.

India, continued Pandit Nehru, seeks her political and economic independence. But she realizes fully that there is no such thing as national independence today. In the world of today, nations have to depend on each other in most spheres of activity. India will also depend on other nations and cooperate with them. Therefore, her independence is viewed in the context of the inter-dependence of nations and the rapid development of an international order to insure this inter-dependence as well as that of freedom.

Sees Rapid Industrialization

Pandit Nehru thought India was bound to be rapidly industrialized. "But I hoped," he said, "this industrialization will not be based on the exploitation of foreign markets to the detriment of other peoples. We want neither to be exploited ourselves in this way nor to exploit others, but to base our economy and the economy of the world for the mutual good of all people and the raising of the standard of living everywhere."

Culturally, Pandit Nehru said international cooperation would inevitably tend toward common features being introduced all over the world, and that it was desirable for India to develop her culture according to her national genius. There must be coordination between this national culture and the inevitable international culture which is the product of modern life.

Referring to the proposed interim government, Pandit Nehru said: "If it comes off in the manner in which we envisioned it, it can only be considered a step toward our objective. It can hardly be called a national government in the real sense of the word. At the most, it is an open door leading to a future national government." As such, if properly constituted, it is to be welcomed as a step enabling India to reach her objective of independence and at the same time imposing the policies he had indicated.

To some extent it may be able to do so in both the national and international fields. It is a completely wrong way of approach to think that the major problems of India must await solution until the end of the war with Japan. Naturally, the war absorbs a lot of energy, but even the war itself requires an approach to these big problems. If these problems are left in a static condition, at the end of the war, they will become much more difficult of solution and might almost overwhelm us in their complexity.

2 Army Special Attack Surface Units Honored for Feats Off Kerama Isles

The issuance of a citation by Lieutenant General Mitsuru Ushijima, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Okinawa Area, to the Oshita Surface Unit of the Army Special Attack Corps and a Unit attached thereto, whose members attacked enemy warships at anchor near the Kerama Islands on March 28, sinking or damaging three warships, thereby meeting heroic death, has been now brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Sunday.

"The Oshita Surface Unit of the Army Special Attack Corps and a Unit attached thereto, under the command of Sublieutenant Masao Oshita, had been waiting since March 23 of this year for a chance to attack the enemy surface craft in the sea area near the Okinawa Islands.

"Due to intensified enemy gunfire and bombing attacks, the activities of the vessels manned by the men of the Units were extremely limited. The Commander was wounded and some of the crew members shared the fate of their ships sunk by the enemy.

"However, nothing daunted, about 20 of the men patiently awaited their chance to attack the enemy warships. Upon receipt of the order to move into action, word was immediately communicated to the four remaining Japanese vessels. Penetrating the enemy defenses early on the morning of March 28, the four vessels flashed into the enemy warships at anchor in the Kerama Channel, sinking one destroyer and heavily damaging or setting ablaze two large transports."

FRENCH CABINET MEETS TO DISCUSS CONSTITUTION

Reports State De Gaulle Has Changed His View in Favor Of One-Chamber Gov't.

France now faces one of the most critical days in her history, for the Cabinet is meeting to discuss General De Gaulle's proposals for a constitutional reform, says a report from London to Stockholm dated July 8.

It said that the closest secrecy is being maintained in official quarters about the meeting though sources close to the Government say that the results of the parley may be publicly announced after it closes.

It is learned further that De Gaulle and the Radicals are in favor of a two-chamber system of government and a revision of the 1875 Constitution. The leftists favor a single Assembly Chamber with absolute power.

Week-end opinion in France and the latest news suggest that a compromise has been reached with De Gaulle coming round to the idea of a one-Chamber Government. Whatever foundation there may be for this speculation there is the definite statement by the Minister of Information that the Government would be united in its proposals for the Constitution and there will be no real ministerial resignations.

To Punish Blackmarketers

The French Government has issued an order under which blackmarketers are liable to 20 years' imprisonment with fines up to £200,000. Traders who overcharge face fine up to £50,000 or five years' imprisonment, according to a Stockholm dispatch quoting London sources.

TURKISH GOV'T CAUTIOUS

The Turkish Government, exercising utmost precaution, is delaying its reply to the proposal of the Soviet Government for the examination of the Dardanelles question and the revision of the frontier. In this connection, a Reuter dispatch from Istanbul reported as follows with regard to the tone of the Turkish papers on this problem, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm dated July 8:

"The Turkish newspapers claim that in replying to the Soviet proposal the Turkish Government should stress the terms of the Anglo-Turkish Reciprocal Guarantee Treaty concluded in 1941 and should point out that the British Government guaranteed that it would not attack the Dardanelles Strait and respect the integrity of Turkish territory, at the same time guaranteeing extension of all possible assistance to Turkey in case the latter was attacked."

CHUNGKING MEET IGNORED

No Yenan Representative at National Political Council Conclave

The first conference of the National Political Council of Chungking for this year was held in the Hall of Ceremonies on July 7 with no representative of the Yenan regime in attendance, according to a Canton dispatch to Domei dated July 9 relaying a cable from the Chung Ying News Agency, Chungking. Following an instructive address by Chiang Kai-shek, a preliminary conference was held with Wu Tai-fang and six others in charge of different sub-committee meetings. War Minister Chen Cheng submitted a war report to the preliminary conference.

Unusual tension prevailed over the conference, which continued into the following day. Weng Wen-hao, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, reported on the situation concerning Chungking's wartime production and economy. Finance Minister Yu Hung-chun also submitted a report on matters in his province. The most important topic on the conference agenda concerns the enforcement of the Constitution. Whether or not the People's Rally will be convened on November 12 will be also decided at the conference.

Chungking Council Meets

According to a Chungking dispatch dated July 8, relayed from Lisbon, the First Plenary Session of the Fourth People's Political Council was opened in that city at 10 a.m. on July 7, the eighth anniversary of the commencement of the war against Japan, in an impressive ceremony in the auditorium of the National Military Council.

Dr. Chang Po-ling, President of Nankai University and a member of the People's Political Council Presidium, presiding over the session, delivered the opening address in which he dealt on the significance of the session and the magnitude of the task which it faced, the government's determination to conclude the period of political tutelage and to inaugurate constitutinalism in Chungking-controlled China. He expressed hope that the People's Political Council members would voice agreement with the decisions of the National Assembly, the date for the convocation of which had already been set.

A total of 218 members and many ranking government officials and foreign diplomatic representatives attended the meeting.

FRANCE REACHES ACCORD WITH SYRIA AND LEBANON

Special Troops to Be Transferred to the Levant Governments

The French Telegraph Service revealed on July 8 that an agreement has been reached between the French Government and the Governments of the Levant about the so-called "special troops," according to a Stockholm report which adds that these troops are to be transferred to the Syrian and Lebanese Governments.

The position of these troops has been one of the outstanding matters between France and the Levant states.

A spokesman of the French Foreign Ministry in Paris says the transfer of the troops should be a sign of the French desire to renew amicable relations with Syria and the Lebanon and also a friendly gesture to the whole Arab world.

The spokesman added that the special troops numbered between 25 to 30,000, while the strength of the French forces in the Levant is about 5,000.

Syria and the Lebanon had been insisting that the special troops should be handed over to them before diplomatic negotiations are resumed with France, and this course had been suggested to the French Government by its Minister at Damascus as the best means of settling the unrest in the Levant.

British Stand Bared

The London Times, on June 23, writes under "Intervention in the Levant" as follows, according to a Stockholm dispatch:

The following statement was issued last night by the British Government: the events and misunderstandings which have arisen in various quarters make it desirable that the reasons for British intervention in the Levant states should be made clear in order that no one should be in any doubt as to the intentions of His Majesty's Government.

The fundamental issue is not one of Anglo-French relations, but rather a question of what are to be the future relations between France and the Levant states.

As was explained, His Majesty's Government have endorsed General De Gaulle's promise of independence to Syria and Lebanon but intervention of British troops became imperative because local events in Syria seemed likely to disturb the whole Middle East and hamper Allied war effort.

Instructions given to the commander-in-chief of the Middle East forces by His Majesty's Government were to intervene with a view to the restoration and maintenance of order, pending some solution of the situation in the Levant states through diplomatic action.

Occupied Main Centers

In execution of these orders, British troops occupied the main centers where fighting was taking place or where it was threatening to start. When order had been restored to some degree, it was found necessary that the French units, which had been actively engaged in fighting in certain towns where actual conflict had taken place, should be evacuated. This measure was essential in order to remove the causes for any possible further clashes. As French civilians remaining in these towns were in danger of their lives they were also evacuated.

Now that the main disorders have been suppressed in these towns where disturbances occurred, it is intended that the civil authorities should resume at the earliest moment as many measures as possible for maintaining law and order throughout these towns in particular, and the country in general.

The Syrian and Lebanese Governments are primarily responsible for the maintenance of order within their territories and the world will tend to judge them by the way in which they execute that responsibility.

In the event of disturbances which cannot be dealt with by the forces at the disposal of the government, the local British commander will be authorized to take such impartial action as he considers necessary to reestablish order and normal control through the civil authorities. It must be clearly understood that intervention by British troops implies no intention on the part of the British to supplant the French in Syria and Lebanon.

British authorities do not intend solution of the situation in the Levant states. British military forces will not be used otherwise than impartially and if they have to intervene further to prevent disturbances in the interests of the Allied war effort, British commanders will take action against anyone responsible for creating such disturbances.

Levantin Crisis Passed

The Levant situation reportedly has passed its worst crisis and for the time being negotiations have been transferred from the international field to the holding of direct talks between French representatives and Syrian and Lebanese authorities, it is reported to Lisbon. However, neither the British nor French official quarters are inclined to look for a solution overnight and it does not seem probable that any formal international meeting to discuss the Levant issue will be convoked before the "Big Three" have met.

There is reason to suppose, the report added, that the present talks will be limited to discussion of economic and cultural problems in which France seeks Levantine guarantees. If the French proposals which Count Ostrorog, special French envoy, is reported to have taken back to Levant with him are acceptable as the basis of discussions, there is real hope of an improvement in the local situation which in turn would make possible the resumption of international talks for a more permanent solution in an atmosphere of renewed mutual confidence.

Nippon Convoy Units Sink U.S. Submarines In Waters Off Japan

Special to the Nippon Times

XX NAVAL BASE, July 9.—Japanese Convoy Forces sank several enemy submarines in the neighboring waters of Japan Proper in the period from the early part of June up to the present. In parallel with the mine-laying operations of B-29 bombers, the U.S. submarines have recently been operating in the southern sea area, the China Sea as well as the waters off Japan Proper in an attempt to cut off the sea traffic lines. However, the Japanese Convoy Forces are continuing their operations.

YUGOSLAV HEAD STRESSES FIRM TIES WITH SLAVS

Relations With Greece Not Sound Due to Reactionary Elements, Tito Broadcasts

According to a Belgrade report dated July 8 received in Zurich, Yugoslav Prime Minister Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch broadcast today the relations between Yugoslavia and her neighbors.

The Prime Minister emphasized that the Yugoslav people never believed that they would be defeated in this war because they always knew that the Soviet Union woul. emerge victorious.

He then praised Yugoslavia's unbreakable alliance with the Moscow Government.

After referring to Yugoslavia's close relations with other Slav countries as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Albania, Tito declared that his country was on the way to establishing good relations with two other neighbors, Rumania and Hungary. However, he added that unfortunately Yugoslavia's relations with Greece were not very sound, attributing this to what he called "Greek reactionaries," who he alleged had driven thousands of Greeks and Macedonians to seek refuge in Yugoslavia.

His country, declared Tito, want to be on the best of terms with Britain and America, which had fought shoulder to shoulder together against Germany. He said that he was convinced that what he called "the progressive elements" in those two countries would, as he put it, "make it impossible for anyone in Britain or America to attempt to cause damage to Yugoslavia."

Answering criticisms from abroad, Tito declared that Yugoslavia has a democracy that represented nine-tenths of her population and he added that the coming elections will be the freest Yugoslavia ever had.

Bars German Nationals

According to a Moscow report dated July 8 received in Stockholm, the Lublin radio broadcast an order today forbidding German nationals to live in German-Silesia. The order said that all Germans in the province, even those who were Polish citizens before the war, must register by July 30 and transfer to German soil.

Argentina Holding Election

According to a Buenos Aires report dated July 8 received in Lisbon, the people of Argentina have been promised a free election in November and at that time, they will elect a president of their own choice.

ENEMY MASSING FLEET IN BALIK PAPAN WATERS

Grim Land Battle Developing in Outskirts of City and Air Base

By I. IKEDA

Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED SOUTHERN BASE, July 8.—Enemy warships and transports in the sea area off Balik Papan numbered five cruisers, 15 destroyers and some 40 minesweepers and transports on July 6. The enemy transports have decreased to one-fifth of the number at the time of the landing.

With regard to the ground battle, grim fighting is now developing at the northern extremity of the city and in the neighborhood of the airfield where fierce hand-to-hand fighting is developing.

Since July 3, the Japanese Garrison blasted two enemy bivouacs and killed and wounded more than 150 enemy soldiers. Restraining the infiltration of the enemy forces, the Japanese Garrison firmly maintains the oil zones.

Enemy Strength Revealed

By I. IKEDA

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHREN FRONT BASE, July 8.—Of the surface fleet which invaded Balik Papan, the main strength is made up by the U.S. 7th Fleet with a part of the British Pacific Fleet also included.

Of the landing forces, the Australian 7th Division forms the bulk of the strength with a few American troops also included. Later reports reveal that the American landing forces are composed of the marine, transport and construction corps comprising several thousand men, while the air force active here is the U.S. 5th and 13th Air Units.

Inflict Heavy Losses

By S. SHIOYA

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, July 9.—Already one week has passed since the enemy landed on Balik Papan. The enemy attacks made by troops with tanks in the land are being checked by the Japanese who are inflicting heavy losses.

At the time of the commencement of fleet bombardment, by the enemy on July 15, Lieutenant Fushimi, who returned to a certain base from Balik Papan, had the following to say of the valiant fight of the Japanese Garrison Forces.

"I left Balik Papan on June 16, the very day after the first fleet bombardment attacks were started. As we were fully prepared for this enemy move, both the soldiers and civilians worked in perfect accord under military direction.

"The trust laid in the Japanese by the natives did not waver. They were determined to live and fight in the manner of their hero, Amati. Particularly, in their anti-raid and fire fighting defense, the natives have shown exemplary action. Thus, with every native working heart and soul with the Japanese, there is no question that the enemy will meet severe losses not anticipated by them.

"As I said goodbye to the commander, the roar of shells from the fleet bombardment almost rent our ear drums. The commander, however, said, 'They may land but it will mean annihilation for them.' And in those confident words could be read the thought working at the back of his mind, 'What is an enemy of ten or twenty thousand if the Japanese and their allies work and fight in close cooperation.'"

USING SEPARATE PLANES

White House Clarifies Trip to Berlin by Truman, Byrnes

According to a Washington report dated July 8 received in Lisbon, the White House today announced that if President Truman and Secretary of State James Byrnes travel to Berlin by air to attend the forthcoming "Big Three" conference, they will ride separate planes. Under the existing law, the Secretary of State will succeed the President in case anything happens to Truman.

The White House statement also said that the date of their departure and method of travel is being kept secret. However, it emphasized that the President will not necessarily travel to Berlin by air.

Truman Picks Clayton

According to a Washington report dated July 8 received in Lisbon, President Truman today named William Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, as the American member of the United National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Council Clayton replaces Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who is now a liaison officer between the Department of State and Congress.

SOVIET FORCES MAINTAIN SOLE CONTROL OF BERLIN

British Military Government Can't Take Over Due to Various Stipulations

The British military government in Berlin has not began to function yet owing to the Russian stipulation that the British should cede to the Soviets the entire sector under their occupation, the highest authorities in British quarters stated on Sunday, it was disclosed today in a Reuters dispatch to Stockholm.

In the meantime the Russians are continuing in command of the government of Berlin. At midday, Thursday,—the day when the British and Americans were to take over the military government—the Soviet Commander-in-Chief Marshal Zhukov ordered his military government detachments in British and American sectors to continue with their administration, Reuters added.

Meanwhile, an important meeting took place as regards the feeding of Berlin between General Zhukov, General Clay, General Eisenhower's deputy on the four-power control council and deputy military governor for Germany, Robert Murphy, political adviser on Germany to Eisenhower who is charge of the political division of the United States group control in Germany, and Field Marshal Montgomery's representatives on the Allied control council in Germany. It was authoritatively learned that no agreement was reached on any point including the proposal advanced by the western Allies for a barter agreement on products from respective areas of occupied Germany.

The government chief of the British occupied zone, Hind, reportedly said on Sunday night: "We are not at all operating a military government as constituted and we shall not operate until these issues are solved." Hind said these matters must be settled either by the control commission or possibly by even higher authorities. He added, "I do not think that it can be settled at the present moment." Hind said he did not think there is any doubt in the minds of the Americans and British authorities that they should stay in Berlin. "Everything depends on whether these matters can be settled," he said.

Becomes Vital Problem

Reuters declared that the general problem and its implications for the future of Germany are such that it now seems probable that the matter may form priority material for discussion by the "Big Three" when they meet in Berlin. The authorities emphasize that the military government of Berlin cannot be decided on the lines that have determined the establishment of control exercised in British and American areas.

Reuters quoted well-informed quarters as asserting that the vast publicity and propaganda campaign already being conducted by the Russians is still in its infancy. It said that the Soviet authorities are on the threshold of launching an official "German news agency" to spread news and photographs of Soviet-occupied Germany over the remaining areas of the country.

Reuters added that they have developed plans for the publication of yet another newspaper—Sozial Demokrat—which will be the organ of the Social Democratic Party and two evening papers. The Soviet authorities also are at work on more ambitious radio programs, according to Reuters.

Soviet authorities with jurisdiction over the American and British-held sectors of the city are rounding up the remaining hard core of leaders of the political social and labor organizations with arrests running into tens of thousands, Reuters said.

The report added that in the British-held district of Charlottenburg which includes the fashionable part of Berlin and whose population has shrunk from its prewar 420,000 to 120,000, there have been 1,000 political arrests in the last five weeks.

Reuters added that in stark contrast to the much published night clubs and to the black market, the people have come face-to-face with hunger and disease. Rats, flies, crammed drains, lack of heating, shortage of soap, with ruined and leaky houses and undernourishment, there is a steady incidence of typhus gastroenteritis and other diseases symatomatic of the deplorable social condition in the capital. The staple diet of the people of Berlin is black bread and potatoes with whatever can be got by barter. Sewing machines, carpets, chairs, tables and every other conceivable article in common demand circulate freely. Particularly prized are the bicycles with which more active inhabitants are able to get into the countryside to loot or buy food, the report said.

Soviets Still Control Berlin

Although four days have gone by since British troops arrived to take over their zone in Berlin, the British military government in the German capital has not yet started to function, according to a Lisbon dispatch. In a radio dispatch from Berlin tonight BBC correspondent Richard Dimbleby discussed the reason for this.

He says that although Brigadier Hinde, the British military governor and a large part of his staff are in Berlin, the Russian authorities are still in complete governmental control of the city and they are still feeding the people and supplying them fuel. Dimbleby says this arises because of the British determination that they will not import food for the German civilians insisting that they must be fed from German resources.

The areas from which Berlin's food supply has always come lie entirely in the territory occupied by the Russians. And so the Russians with all the foodstuff under their control are continuing to feed the people. The British military government should have come into power on July 5, but as it cannot supply the food and fuel needed by the people, it cannot take over.

The British military government, says Dimbleby, will remain suspended until the Allied Control Council can settle the problem.

Eight U.S. Senators Reported Opposing U.N. World Charter

According to a Washington report dated July 8 received in Lisbon, the ABC's Washington correspondent said that eight Senators whose names are still secret will oppose the World Charter in its present form when it goes before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today. He added that former Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, the leader of the American delegation to San Francisco, will be the first to speak for the Charter.

BRITISH PRESS DISCUSSES GERMAN WAR PRISONERS

Soviets Expected to Demand Delivery of Nazi, SS, Gestapo Members

The latest issue of the Yorkshire Post carries the following report with regard to the views of the Soviet Union in connection with the handling of German prisoners, according to a London dispatch of the Exchange News Agency as relayed by Domei from Zurich on July 7:

"The Soviet Union has the intention of employing some 4,000,000 German prisoners in reconstruction work. However, in view of the fact that large numbers of German prisoners are in the hands of the Allied Armies, it is expected that the Soviet Union will file a demand with the United States and Britain for the delivery to her of members of SS Corps, the Gestapo and the Nazi Party. This problem will be taken up as an important topic of discussion at the coming "Big Three" talks."

On the other hand, it is reported that the supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces have commenced to release a part of the German farmers and laborers who are connected with transportation and traffic.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph on July 7 reported as follows regarding the German armed forces under detention in Holstein.

"Officers and men of the German army, navy and air forces, numbering some 1,250,000, are being isolated in an extensive area covering 7,300,000 square kilometers. Only this area has been taken over by the German army. These forces, as regular armed forces maintaining perfect discipline, have been left in Germany after the termination of the European War. The commander is subject to the instructions of General Parker, Commander of the British 8th Army.

"These German officers and men are not supplied with anything, except food, by the British army. However, they are allowed to collect materials from outside the designated zone. Some of the German officers are allowed to carry revolvers. They are not supplied with more than 40,000 bullets a day."

ITALY FACES HARDSHIPS

Italy's economic position was serious, though not hopeless, Prime Minister Ferruccio Parri told BBC correspnodent John Nixon, according to a Rome dispatch dated July 8, relayed from Lisbon.

The recent price increase, Parri told Nixon, brought masses of people to the verge of starvation and he said that the Italian Government was asking immediate steps to alleviate the situation. Large sums of money would have to be raised by internal loans and by high taxation, and the Government would have to find work for the 1,000,000 people without employment.

Italy's industrial recovery, which depended entirely on Allied aid, was slow to improve, Parri continued. He urged that his country be allowed as soon as possible to resume independent international relations. In the existing situation, Italy could not negotiate any international agreements with any country, nor could she resume diplomatic relations with them.

NEXT ENEMY OPERATION FROM OKINAWA DECISIVE

Yanks on Island Reorganizing Forces and Adjusting Air Bases —Also Massing Planes

Where will the enemy forces in the Okinawa region commence their next operation? Are they coming directly to the Japanese mainland on the strength of their numerically superior air force or will they go to the coast of China? The next operation of the enemy and the counteroffensive of the Japanese Forces will determine the outcome of the War of Greater East Asia. In this sense the reorganization of the enemy forces and the adjustment of the air bases in the Okinawa region which are under way are worthy of note.

The enemy seems to have completed the adjustment of the existing air bases in Okinawa, and he has now a total of 750 bombers and fighter planes. The enemy at the same time is hastening the construction of runways at the Zampa Cape and other places. It is considered that by the end of July the number of enemy warplanes in the Okinawa region will total some 1,000.

The enemy has already transferred from Leyte Island to the Okinawa Island a part of the U.S. Fifth Bomber Force, comprising 148 B-24's, 203 B-25's, 56 B-26's, and others, a total of 620 warplanes. It is regarded that 3,000 bombers belonging to the 8th Bomber Unit under the command of Lieutenant General James Doolittle, which are reported to be transferred to the Far East from Europe, will be brought to the Okinawa region.

With the strengthening of the air bases the enemy air force in the Okinawa region will gradually reach a considerable number in the near future. A sign for the commencement of the activities of the enemy forces in the Okinawa region is already seen. Enemy planes, such as B-24's, PBM's, P-38's, P-51's and P-47's, from the bases in the Okinawa region are penetrating all over the Kyushu regions almost every day.

Although the enemy plane activities are at present mostly for reconnaissance purposes and the damage done on the ground is negligible, there can be no gainsaying the fact that all the regions in Kyushu have entered within the bombing range of the enemy air force.

The Okinawa bases as compared with the Mariana bases have decisively a weak point, for the Okinawa bases are within the attacking range of the Japanese Air Forces. Japanese air units severely bombed Iyejima and the central and north airfields in the main Okinawa island from midnight of June 25 till the dawn of the following day. The Japanese air units have not relaxed their attacks on the enemy air bases in the Okinawa region since then. Attacks on the enemy warships by Japanese air units and Special Attack Units are also continuing incessantly. Therefore the enemy in the Okinawa region are not allowed to be at ease for a moment.

With the objective of defending their bases in the Okinawa region enemy planes as an offensive defense are attacking the Japanese bases in Kyushu in their desperate efforts to restrict the dreadful attacks of Japanese Special Attack Units.

Supposing the Okinawa bases have been completed as bases for a big strategic bombing attack like the Mariana bases, the enemy will be forced to struggle with the Japanese Air Units employing medium and small-type planes for the acquisition of the command of the air. The air battle in the southwestern region between the Japanese and American air forces is worthy of note as a prelude to a decisive battle on the Japanese mainland.

PARTIES SUPPORT TRUMAN

Gallup Poll Reveals 87 Per Cent Back Administration

The Gallup Poll has made public the result of the census taken of the views of members of the Republican and Democratic parties on the administration of President Harry Truman, a Washington dispatch reported as relayed by Domei from Lisbon on July 5.

The report said that those supporting the Truman administration are 87 per cent, those opposing 3 per cent, and those who are uncertain 10 per cent.

Greek Disturbances Unabated

Left Wing political leaders approached Prime Minister Vulgaris of Greece on July 7, and, saying that terrorizing was still continuing in the country districts, asked for the suppression of all illegal organizations, whether Right Wing or Left Wing, according to an Athens dispatch to Lisbon. A French Telegraph Agency reports from Athens that measures have already been passed by the Greek Government against brigandage and illegal military organizations.

Chinese in America Forcibly Mobilized For Military Service, Victim Reveals

By T. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 8.—It is the usual practice of the United States and Britain to realize their own ambitions at the sacrifice of other peoples, greatly fearing the loss of thier own human resources. Thus they use Indian, African, Australian or Negro soldiers in the foremost firing lines, and on the Chinese Continent, they are trying to expand the Chungking army which is expected to bear the brunt of the fighting against the Japanese Forces in China.

The fact that Chinese residents in the United States are being forcibly mobilized for military service has been revealed by a letter from a Chinese resident in the United States called Chang.

The letter in question was written by Chang to a friend in his native country, which was brought here recently through Chungking-controlled territory. The letter, which reveals the unjust steps taken by the United States authorities, follows:

"Two years have already passed since you returned home. You may not be able to visit the United States again for some time, due to the war. But after all, you are fortunate, because if you were here, you would cerainly be put into military service.

"I am in the United States reserve army. A friend of mine was mobilized three weeks ago, and immediately sent to the front. His family is at a loss to make their living, they get no assistance from the American authorities. They have no other way but to depend on the kindness of their friends. There is practically no Chinese in good health who is not forced into military service. The pitiful tales told about their mobilization are too numerous to relate."

ENEMY PLANES ACTIVE OVER NIPPON MAINLAND

Various Types of Aircraft Sent Over by Enemy for Reconnaissance, Attack

Led by three B-29's, approximately 150 Yiojima-based P-51's raided the Kanto area on Sunday afternoon. The first echelon formation came at 12:20 p.m. and the second at 12:25 p.m., attacking military establishments and airfields.

The third echelon formation of about 50 planes, penetrating from Sagami Bay at 12:40 p.m., attacked airfields in the northwestern and southwestern sections of the Keihin area.

One B-29 appeared over Point Omae at 9 p.m. on Saturday. It flew over Kofu, Maebashi, Takasaki, Naoetsu, Kashiwazaki and Kawagoshi.

Another B-29 penetrated from Omaezaki at 11:45 p.m. It passed over Matsumoto, Naoetsu, Kashiwazaki, Wakamatsu and Takahagi.

Also, one B-24 which passed over Tateyama at 10:01 p.m. flew over Kujukurihama and then fled from Choshi at 10:50 p.m. Following this three other B-24's, between 11 and 12 p.m., came in through southern Boso and south Izu. Making a circuit over this area the enemy planes fled at 12:25 p.m.

Two formations of small Okinawa-based enemy planes of unidentified class circled over Tanegashima at about 11:30 a.m. on Saturday.

At about 9 a.m., two PBM's flew over the sea east of Miyazaki Prefecture and around Point Ashizuri.

Then at about 2:20 p.m. a formation of about 20 planes, including more than 10 P-47's besides PBM and PB4Y's, flew over Amagusa, Nagasaki, Saseho and the sea west of Hirado.

One B-29, penetrating from Point Omaesaki at 11:10 p.m. Sunday into the mainland and circling over the Kofu basin flew out to Sagami Bay by way of Otsuki and Hiratsuka. Then reversing its course, it again flew over Otsuki to scout over Kofu and environs after which, going back over the route it had taken in penetration fled to the souhern waters from Sagami Bay at 12:20 a.m. Monday.

At 9:20 p.m. Sunday three B-24's operated over the eastern coast of Izu, Kujukurihama and Choshi, escaping out to the sea in a southerly direction at about midnight.

Another B-24 proceeded from the east coast of Izu toward Shimoda and surrounding area at 11:10 p.m. and then fled an hour later to the south.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

Regional Governments Given Larger Scope by Home Ministry

The Government has decided to transfer a substantial part of the administrative affairs within the competency of the Home Minister to the Regional Governors-General and prefectural governors. A Home Ministry ordinance regarding urgent measures to be adopted by the Regional Governors-General was issued in this connection on Saturday and went into force the same day.

The administrative powers thus delegated include those concerning planning, training and supervision under the general mobilization and regional defense structures; those concerning the collection of informations on defense; those concerning the functions and control of police communications; those concerning investigation, collection of information, education and others under controlled economy; those concerning control over movies and theatricals; those concerning air defense planning; those concerning orders for the spacing of edifices; those concerning control of distribution and printing of articles in newspapers and the suspension of newspaper publication; and many other affairs.

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGES SWEET POTATO PLANTING

Goal of 540,000 Chobu Pushed To Meet Demand for Food And Aviation Fuel

In order to meet the demand for foodstuffs and aviation fuel, the program for the planting of 540,000 chobu of sweet potatoes is being pushed vigorously in a final spurt of energy.

According to a survey of the potato planting situation, conducted by the Domei News Agency, as on July 7, an estimated total of 470,000 to 480,000 chobu, including the Hokkaido and Kagoshima areas concerning which reports have not yet been received, had already been planted.

Not counting the Hokkaido and Kagoshima areas, there is only about 10 per cent or 40,000 chobu of the entire planting goal left to be planted and this year's potato crop goal is twice as great as last year's output.

In Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Gifu, Wakayama and Nagasaki, the quota for the planting of potato seedlings has been completed. Strenuous efforts are being made by both the farmers and authorities concerned, so that it is expected that even the areas with the poorest showing to date will have completed their planting by July 20, an extra burst of speed being put on new with the completion of the planting of rice seedlings.

In the Miyagi, Akita, Yamanashi and Nagano areas, where there is a shortage of seedlings, the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry is supplying the farmers with extra shipments of seedlings. Thus, although the perfect time for the planting of these seedlings may pass, the program will be continued. Wonderful zeal is being shown by farmers in their efforts to fill their quotas and Government authorities concerned, organizations and information organs are vigorously encouraging the farmers and taking them supplies of seedlings. In Miye Prefecture, the National Volunteer Corps members are being made to plant a minimum of 100 seedlings each over and above whatever other allotments they may have.

In area where various conditions make the potato planting goal impossible, they are planning to plant soya beans, onions, chestnuts or green vegetables in order to make up for their inability to fill their potato crop allotments.

Of the goal of 96,000 chobu in Chosen, 55 per cent, or 52,000 chobu has been planted already. It is estimated that 28,000 chobu of the remaining allotted area will be planted. In the areas where the planting is over-delayed, soya beans, chestnuts, onions and other foods will be grown.

PAYING WAR INSURANCES

Life Insurance Companies Also to Handle Payment

Following the step taken by the Finance Ministry to have wartime insurances payable at banks for the speedy disposal of this matter, payment on such may now be made at life insurance companies, as from July 9.

Payment will, however, be restricted on houses or household goods which have been completely burnt in which case on presentation of the policy deed or form certifying that the applicant is a raid victim, a maximum amount of ¥5,000 will be paid.

Life insurance firms handling wartime insurances in Tokyo are at the head offices of the Teikoku Life Insurance Company, Nomura Life Insurance Company, Yasuda Life Insurance Company, Daiichi Life Insurance Company, Chiyoda Life Insurance Company, Mitsui Life Insurance Company and at the Nihonbashi branch office of the Meiji Life Insurance Company.

A similar step is shortly to be taken for the payment of wartime insurances at life insurance firms in Osaka.

EFFECTIVE GUERILLA WAR METHODS ARE EXPLAINED

Resistance Against Powerful Enemy Possible If Systematic Body Is Organized

(Continued From Saturday)

A sixth and final method is that of trapping the enemy. A guerilla unit using this method will conceal its main body on the mountainsides, under cliffs or in forests, and detail a small force in a place easy for the enemy to discover. Throwing its whole strength into the fight the unit attacks the enemy as soon as the enemy attacks under the feeling that the small force visible is the whole strength of the unit. Such a method is used with the utmost success in a hilly or wooded country.

It will be seen that there are no fast and hard rules for guerillas. They fight in a different manner according to the circumstances. But to be successful they must act swiftly, and attack the enemy while it is off its guard.

Chang Te-huai, said to be the outstanding strategist of the Yenan regime says:

"The operations of the Chinese forces are a sort of operation by movement. The Chinese preier to post their strength at points, and reject the idea of posting it in a line. They do not stress trench warfare. They prefer to work in small groups of guerillas so that they may move quickly. Thus strategically they insist that they shall have a swift decisive battle, a battle in which much time will not be required to annihilate the enemy.

"They usually operate with lightning speed so that they may not give the enemy time in which to make a full display of the strength it has in such modern weapons as planes and tanks. That is to say, they attack the enemy without giving it time to prepare for the attack."

As will be seen from Chang's remarks, the function of guerillas is to operate against an enemy with a modernized vast army, attacking it at points where it is the weakest, and to throw it into confusion, thereby creating an opportunity for the regular army on their side to deal a stunning blow to the enemy. Thus the operations of guerillas are supplementary to the operations of a regular army.

It often happens that guerillas attack an enemy, taking advantage of the weakness in the strength of its force. They, on the whole, concentrate on attacking such units as ambulance and transport corps which are known to be deficient in the power of resistance.

In order to make sure of attacking the enemy with success, they must have complete information about it which they can only obtain from scouts and spies who cannot work without the support of the inhabitants of the area where they are operating.

The guerillas do not fight in the spectacular manner a regular army does. Neither are the war results achieved by them striking to the imagination. Their value increases by degrees in a protracted and bloody war. Their operations take the form of operations by swift movement as has been stated, but it infrequently happens that by tricks they create confusion among the enemy and diminish its fighting power.

The methods of guerilla warfare which are employed by the Chinese forces have been examined. In addition to these methods the Chinese strategists are studying other methods, one of which is to fight with mines and hand-grenades. Mines in the hands of guerillas are used for the destruction of means of communication. Sometime they are used against troops and horses on the march.

It is easy to use mines and hand-grenades. For this reason they are coming into increased use among the Chinese guerillas. The Chinese guerillas usually use mines for the destruction of roads, railways bridges, coal mines, water-works, and power stations.

The Chinese Communist Party is making a special study of this method of guerilla warfare. Communists often use this method in their war of nerves. Frequently they place mines in houses which they consider are likely to be visited by the enemy.

The civilian troops in areas where the party is in authority are given instruction in the art of manufacturing mines with old cans.

Hand-grenades are in great use among the Chinese guerillas. The skill in the use of hand-grenades like the skill in the use of mines is one of the qualifications required of a Chinese guerilla. The Chinese Communist Party is displaying a great interest in the instruction of the civilian troops in the areas under its jurisdiction in the use of hand-grenades, a weapon to which the leaders of the army in its service which is notoriously badly equipped, attach considerable importance.

Very often Chinese guerillas place mines and hand-grenades alternately on narrow ways which are likely to be used by the enemy.

In this connection the Chinese Communist Party adopts different methods of guerilla warfare according to the circumstances of the bases from which it operates, such as customs and habits peculiar to the areas and the cultural level of the inhabitants.

(To Be Concluded)

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, July 9

AFTER OKINAWA

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Following the Okinawa campaign, the United States forces have been conducting air attacks on the medium and small-sized cities of this country besides attempting to cut off the traffic between Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and also between various points in Japan Proper. It is certain that for his next large-scale campaign, the enemy is aiming to land on the Japanese mainland or on the China Continent.

At this juncture it would be well to study the enemy forces' latest moves on the China Continent. For instance, the shift of the Chungking forces equipped with American-made arms to Eastern China, the activities of the Chungking forces in Hunan, Kweichow and other Southwest Provinces, the establishment of the Southwestern General Counterattack Headquarters, the southward shift of the American air bases in China, the establishment of the American Tactical Headquarters and Transportation Headquarters and the appointment of Stilwell and Roth, formerly active in Chungking, as leaders of the 10th Army, can be considered as being connected with the enemy's plan to land on the China Continent.

Meanwhile, foreign dispatches say that the sudden visit of T. V. Soong to Moscow was made for the purpose of finding a way to realise Chungking-Yenan collaboration which is necessary for the successful execution of the new operations against the Japanese Forces.

The enemy's plan for a landing on the China coast is being contemplated for the immediate strategic necessity of utilising the China Continent for the final offensive against Japan. But there is no doubt that in this aim is interwoven America's scheme to gain a foothold in China for furthering her postwar plans in that country. The Chungking regime and its forces appear to be coordinating their [illegible] to the enemy's coastal campaign, [illegible] if viewed from the standpoint [illegible] China herself, is this campaign [illegible] the interest of China?

A Chungking Army's organ, newspaper, of late, editorially pointed [illegible] that the new enemy strategy [illegible] mean a frontal clash between [illegible] American and Japanese forces in China, that the China Continent will, therefore, be turned into a decisive battleground between the two forces, and that the Chinese people as a result will be subject to hardships. The newspaper further pointed out that even if some of the Japanese occupied areas were retaken, they would be mere deserted areas of no worth. An AP dispatch on June 9 said that China is too busily occupied with her domestic issues to be deeply concerned over America's new war strategy. Chiang Kai-shek lately declared that Chungking desires to fight the Japanese independently with its own forces. Thus, did he bare his dissatisfaction.

It was the Yenan regime which was the first to show a responsive attitude toward America's military aims. It offered to lease the air base in Shantung to the Americans and ordered the New Fourth Army to stand by to cooperate in the American landing operations. Yenan was really trying to obtain American support for the extension of its own influence and thereby strengthen its offensive against Chungking. Since the American Government began to assist Chungking, denying aid to Yenan, the latter's attitude toward the United States suddenly changed, shifting to the policy of opposing the American campaign. It is to be sincerely hoped that China and her 400,000,000 people will realize the meaning of this American campaign.

Indo-China Budget Fixed

The general budget for Indo-China in the present fiscal year has been fixed at 272,000,000 piasters, according to a Hanoi dispatch to Domei dated July 9. The ordinary revenue is estimated to go off by 150,000,000 peasters from the year before, resulting from decrease in customs duty, monopoly, communications, registration incomes. Through drastic measures, including a substantial cut in personnel expenditures, suspension of new public work and others, the Indo-Chinese Government plans to prevent a possible decrease of revenue to below the 150,000,000 piaster mark.

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ARMY AIRMAN RECALLS MEETING WITH USHIJIMA

Sergeant Imamura Describes Experiences on Okinawa During Enemy Attacks

By K. KUDO
Of the Military Press Corps

FRONT BASE, July 9.—"The genial face of Lieutenant General Mitsuru Ushijima, Supreme Commander in the Okinawa, as with a wide smile of encouragement said, 'Thank you' to me comes vividly to mind," so recounted Sergeant Imamura at a certain Wild Eagles' base.

Sergeant Imamura on receiving order to make an attack on March 9 on an enemy fleet which had assembled all along the area from Cape Zampa on the main Okinawa Island to the shore approaching Katena, set off. A direct hit was scored on a large enemy transport but in an encounter with two Grummans which persistently dived down on the Japanese, he succeeded in downing one but unfortunately the motor of his plane was pierced through by the machine-gunning of the other Grumman which came from behind and he was forced to make a landing on the North Airfield.

While biding for time when he could get a chance to return to his own base, he cooperated with the land forces on the main Okinawa Island in carrying out duties patrolling the sky and the sea while at other times taking part in closing-in attacks. Finally he was able to return to his own base in a small boat.

Now as this sergeant held the newspaper with the announcement of the last farwell words of Lieutenant General Ushijima in his hand, the thing that most deeply left an imprint on his mind were the brief but warm words of encouragement that the commander had given him.

Downs One Grumman

As scene after scene of the valorous fight put up by the people and the army on the Okinawa Islands coursed through his mind, Sergeant Imamura recalled his experiences saying, when we came to the point of attack, we saw a long line of enemy ships stretched out like an army of steel ants. With the first attack, the line broke up from the center to the right and left. Then striking at a large transport and making sure that a direct hit had been made, we changed our direction. But just then two Grummans came swooping down on us. With a sense of abandon we attacked one and succeeded in downing it but in the next moment our ears sensed a strange noise from our motors.

We knew we were done for. We managed to make a forced landing on the North Airfield. As we had been so intent on making the landing, we did not notice until we had actually landed that huge holes had been gouged out in the place of landing by bombs dropped by the enemy and we had narrowly escaped landing in one of them for the wheels of the plane were on the very edge of a huge hole.

Above, formations of Grummans were roaring and wheeling past. One dived down and with relentless machine-gunning tore off the engine of our plane. Watching this from behind a tree, I was filled with indignation and a desire to go back to my base so that I could take revenge.

"Meanwhile until I could do so I would take part with the Garrison Forces which were preparing for a shock attack. Then word reached me that the enemy had opened landing operations. I set off for the east sea coast. It was a lonely march through the mountains during which I knew neither night nor day, so intent was I in getting to the coast and finding a boat to take me to my base. Finally after 30 days I managed to reach Kimbu where I explained my situation to the naval unit but here no boat was available. Then I made my way to Unten but here too there was no luck.

"While serving with the Garrison Forces at Motobe Peninsula until such a time as I could get off to my own base, I on my patrol duty saw the sinking of 28 enemy ships by the attacks of the Special Attack Corps in Nago Bay. But even after this the enemy continued to land 30 tanks followed by the landing of more soldiers. I also saw the landing of the enemy on Iojima.

Meets Lt. Gen. Ushijima

"It was just then that one day Lieutenant General Ushijima came on a tour of inspection. I made my report of my forced landing to him who laying his hand on my shoulder spoke briefly but warmly in acknowledgment but behind those words was a wealth of unspoken encouragement. By this time the enemy had circled the entire Motobe Peninsula and changing their scene of operation were fighting grimly in the mountainous area to the north.

"I took part in the shock attacks as unit leader with hand grenades but from the second attack we were able to use the enemy automatic rifles which we had captured in a raid on their camp the previous day.

"The fighting spirit of the whole people of Okinawa is like some volcano in eruption. National School children, even, took up bamboo poles to fight the enemy in some localities.

At last the day for me to leave the place came. Once again as I made my way into the mountainous district the enemy by the middle of May was moving toward the southern part. I managed to reach the most northerly sector of the island about May 25 where the village official supplied me with a small vessel.

With an experienced fisherman as oarsman we went from island to island and at last reached a small island almost at the end of June. Whereupon I parted from my oarsman and set off alone for my base. By this time the situation in the Okinawas had become grave."

Must Fight on Till Victory by Increasing Enemy's Sacrifices in Blood, Nomura Says

"By increasing enemy sacrifices in blood, we must carry on in defiance of intensified enemy raids with the very spirit of the Special Attack Corps till victory is ours," said Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura former Ambassador to the United States, who is now engaged in farming in Matsuzato-mura, Higashi Yamanashi-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture, after he was bombed out in Tokyo, reported the July 8 issue of the Asahi.

Further stressing the necessity of carrying on with much more tenacity, Admiral Nomura said, "We must remember that the only way for us to follow is to increase the enemy's bleeding. As the war situation has assumed such serious proportions, there is no other way but to resort to the tactics of bleeding the enemy white. At the outset of the war, our strategy was set. The brilliant results obtained in attacking Pearl Habor and reducing Singapore at the outset of the current war must be regarded as a preliminary for the present 'bleeding the enemy white' tactics. We must carry on persistently till the enemy lays down their arms.

"Prolonged struggles cannot be evaded in the War of Greater East Asia. From the Guadalcanal campaign to the Okinawas, the Japanese Forces have exacted a heavy toll of lives from the enemy," continued Admiral Nomura, further saying, "The enemy's fighting potential is amazingly great, but the massive onslaught of the enemy forces does not necessarily pave the way to victory. When Takeda Shingen, a warrior during the age of Civil Wars, pushed his drive toward Mikatagahara, he conducted the operation with great force. On the contrary Tokugawa Ieyasu, builder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, tenaciously carried on and finally defeated the Takeda force. The great success achieved by Ieyasu must be attributed to his persistency and power of endurance.

Americans Not War-Weary

"Are the Americans war-weary because of heavy bleeding? I should like to answer in the negative. David Lawrence, commentator of the New York Sun, is said to have caused repurcussions by demanding the re-examination of the Okinawa operations, but in general, the public is still far from war-weary. After the Pearl Harbor defeat, the late President Roosevelt bolstered the people's fighting morale by urging them to remember Pearl Harbor. Further, Roosevelt said that the Japanese were bandits in East Asia and that the Americans had to fight till the Japanese were eliminated from the face of the earth, no matter how long the hostilities might continue. Since then, already three years have elapsed. During those three years, the Americans, under the guidance of the Government, have madly pushed their drive forward by relying on their material superiority.

"The Americans, who think the Japanese as uncivilized people, never doubt their victory, and are resolved to carry on till the unconditional surrender of Japan is assured. Should the enemy demand unconditional surrender, let us increase enemy sacrifices. By means of increasing enemy sacrifices in blood, we must carry on in defiance of intensified enemy raids with the very spirit of the Special Attack Corps till victory is ours.

"From Okinawa, where will the enemy direct his spearhead? The enemy ground forces are undoubtedly planning to land on the Japanese mainland while the navy forces are intent on blockading Japan by means of intensifying bombing attacks. We are not particularly concerned over the next move of the enemy forces, but we must stick to the last no matter what difficulties may be in store for us. Should the enemy battle with tenacity, we must exert far more efforts than the enemy forces. In the future, heavy bleeding will astound the enemy and bring him finally to his knees."

WARTIME FARM ORGAN SET

Two Agricultural Societies Ordered To Dissolve

The Wartime Agricultural Corporation was established on July 8 according to the provisions of Article 18 of the National Mobilization Law. Dr. Notaro Sengoku was appointed its president and Dr. Gonichi Kodaira the vice-president.

The Wartime Agricultural Corporation Law and the Regulations for the Enforcement of the Wartime Agricultural Corporation Law were promulgated on July 7, and Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tadaatsu Ishiguro issued an order of dissolution to the Central Agricultural Society, and the National Agricultural Economic Society the same day.

The Wartime Agricultural Corporation is divided into the four bureaus of General Affairs, Foodstuffs, Livestock and Fertilizer, and Materials, and will also have branches.

CHU PRAYS FOR MOTHER

Mourns Death of Parent At Yufu Temple, Shanghai

Chou Fu-hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, of the Nanking Government, is mourning the death of his mother who died on June 25 at Kweiyang in Kweichow Province. He has confined himself to the Yufu temple, Kiangning Road, Shanghai, where he has been praying for the repose of the soul of his mother since July 1, according to a Domei report from Nanking.

The National Government gave him one month's leave. During his absence, Chen Chih-she, Vice-Minister of Finance, will act as Finance Minister; Lo Chun-chiang, Chief Secretary to the Mayor of Shanghai, as the Mayor; and Chien Ta-Kwei, as the President of the Central Reserve Bank.

CORPS HEADQUARTERS SET

Guiding Organ for Chosen Volunteer Body Inaugurated

The general headquarters of the Chosen National Volunteer Corps will give guidance in the formation of regional and occupational volunteer corps throughout Chosen was officially inaugurated at a ceremony held from 10 a.m. Saturday at the Government General buildings in Keijo. Present at the function were Governor General Nobuyuki Abe, Vice-Governor General Ryusaku Endo, civil and military officers, and others.

With the formation of the National Volunteer Corps the National Federation of Chosen and the Chosen Headquarters of the Nippon Women's Association will be voluntarily dissolved at a ceremony in July 10.

The general headquarters of the Chosen National Volunteer Corps will have a chief, vice-chief, advisors and councillors under which there will be a Guidance Committee. Under this committee will be five branch sections, namely, the guidance department, the liaison department, the training department, the women's department and the propaganda department.

INSPECTING LABOR FIELD

Manchoukuo Government Dispatches Han Yun-ting as Inspector

The Manchoukuo Government has decided to carry out the second inspection of the labor field intended for increasing the fighting power of the country, and Han Yun-ting, Chairman of the Manchoukuo Electric Power Corporation, has been appointed inspector, according to a Domei dispatch from Hsinking on July 7.

Mr. Han will conduct his inspection for a period of one month from July 11 to August 6 in Mukden and other places in the eastern frontier district.

The object of the present inspection lies in investigating the existing condition of the mobilization of the current year's labor power and the existing control of transportation.

It is recalled that the Manchoukuo Government conducted some time ago the first inspection over the aircraft production of the country by inviting Ginjiro Fujihara from Japan.

Kofu Radio Head Killed

Shigechika Takano, Director of the Kofu Radio Station, sustained serious injury during the enemy night air raid of Kofu on July 7 and succumbed the same afternoon. He was 38 years old. The late Mr. Takano during his student life at Meiji University was record holder in Japan for shot-put and attended the International Olympiad in Berlin.

JAPANESE 'RIP VAN WINKLE' POPULAR HERO OF LEGEND

Tale of Urashima of Fascinating Origin Kindles Hearts of Old and Young

The tale of Urashima Taro is one of the most popular among the Japanese legends. It is sung in a ditty, in nursery-rhymes and is familiar to every child in the land. As a common fate of legends, old in origin, the tale of Urashima, too, underwent several metamorphoses. Here we will state it in its most popular form.

Tale of Urashima

Once in olden days, Urashima, a fisher boy in a little seaside village called Mizunoe in Tango province, went out to fish. Though he rowed his boat off the shore and baited and rebaited his hook, not a fish shook his line. Only the sea gently rocked his boat to and fro. Finally, when utterly disheartened, he caught a little tortoise. Being a gentle-hearted boy, he allowed the poor creature to return to its watery home, and fell asleep in the boat. Presently he heard a sweet haunting voice calling his name, and, awakening, he found the very tortoise he had been kind enough to restore to the sea. It thanked Urashima most profusely and offered to take him to Ryugu or the "Dragon Palace" beneath the sea, as a token of gratitude. The invitation was readily accepted, and, on the tortoise's back, he glided through the waves comfortably at a tremendous speed.

When they arrived at the sea king's palace, red-breams, sole, flounder, cuttle-fish and many other vassals of the king came out to welcome him. They ushered the fisher lad to the inner apartment where the beautiful princess, Otohime, was seated in gorgeous garments surrounded by her beautiful maidens. The palace was a wonder itself. Coral pillars were reflected faintly on the floor paved with pearls. Luxurious embroideries adorned the tapestries of the rooms. The four seasons, here beneath the sea lingered together revealing a marvellous floral richness. Urashima boy was entertained with rare delicacies. The songs and dances of the maidens were both soothing and merry.

In his happiest ecstasy, he married the beautiful princess, Otohime, and lived three dream-like years with her in the sea palace. One day, by chance, he recalled to mind a landscape of his village and sighed a deep sigh. Hearing it Otohime tried to console him, but in vain. Urashima decided to start for his former home, promising her to return very soon at any cost. Upon his departure, she gave him "Tamatebako' (the Jewel Casket) as a keepsake in remembrance of their love telling him not to open it on any account. He mounted a large tortoise, and, in a wink of an eye, he found himself upon the shore of his own village. He looked for his own cottage, but all in vain, for the whole village with the inhabitants was utterly changed. Every passerby was a stranger to him. Perplexed in the extreme, he recalled his only friend, the Jewel Casket. Scarcely had he untied the red silken string, when a tiny white smoke rushed out suddenly from the box and, lingering for a moment, rolled away far over the sea. Bitterly regretting that he had broken his promise, Urashima Taro tried in vain to catch the smoke. In his deep despair he fell dead upon the shore. His black hair turned to white and his youthful limbs changed to withered ones in one moment, for "the three years in the Dragon Palace were three hundred years on the land."

Old Records and the Historical Origin

The story has appeared here and there in the books of very old dates. The oldest one is in "Nihon-shoki," the story of which differs in one point that the tortoise transfigured itself into a beautiful goddess in the fishing boat, and, after engaging with her, Urashima went beneath the sea.

"Tango-fudoki" or the documents of Tango region, state the details comparatively fully! The fisher boy was a villager of Tsutsugawa-mura in Yosa-gun in Tango province, and was known as a rare handsome lad. The tortoise was of five iridescent colors and it turned into a fairy beauty, talked with the fisher lad, and, with his consent, making him fall asleep, led him to the sea palace. The finale is different, too. The smoke from the box was very fragrant. It turned into the figure of a beautiful fairy and fled out of his sight.

"Urashima-shiden," or the life of the Son of Urashima, is loaded with a detailed description of the luxurious palace of Horai-senkyu (the Fairy Palace in Paradise). In this case the remembrance of his native village was first suggested by the princess. It is stated clearly that, on his return from the sea, he was 28 years of age and that seven generations had passed among the villagers. The opening of the casket and his hair turning white are identical with the former acount.

Beside these, Tensho Kojidan, Mizukagami, Shiseizatsudan and Shimmei-kagami relate the tale of Urashima. Koeki-zokusetsushu (Collection of Instructive Popular Tales) suggests that the first Urashima and the second Urashima who was believed to have returned from the sea after 300 years had elapsed, must be two different persons, having an identical name.

Surveying those various writings, it is clear, that some historical source existed, however simple in story, suggesting the imaginative tale of Urashima. Most of the above-mentioned books agree upon saying that a certain fisherman, who generally went by the name of Urashima-no-ko, sailed out to fish one day in July in the 22nd year of Emperor Yuryaku that is A.D. 479. And several of those books mention the sudden appearance of a lad named Urashima-no-ko, a sheer stranger to all the villagers, in the second year of Tencho under the reign of Emperor Junna, (A.D. 8285).

As for the place of the incident they all agree. It was on the Suminoe shore in Tamba region, the present-day Honjo-mura Yosa district in Kyoto prefecture. There a traveller will see a little shrine called Urajinja dedicated to the Urashima boy.

In Old Literature

The above-mentioned records are more or less artistic, but the finest artistic piece on the tale is no doubt the long poem in Manyoshu (collection of Myriad Leaves), the finest Japanese poetical classic. It begins with those words:—

'T'is spring, and the mists come stealing
O'er Suminoe's shore,
And I stand by the sea-side musing
On the days that are no more.
I mused on the old world story,
As the boats glide to and fro,
Of the fisher boy Urashima
Who a-fishing loved to go.

Surely it is a fine piece of literature with its pleasing rhythms, its elegant wording, and its charming narrative skill.

If we were to introduce all the poems, in Gosenshu, Shuishu, Kokinshu, Shinkokinshu and other poetical collections of the 9th and 10th centuries that have some reference to the Urashima tale, it would be endless. Here is a poem in the Zokukokin collection written by an ex-emperor:

Mizu mata
Kuyashi karamashi
Mizunoe no
Urashima kasumu
Haru no akebono.

"One cannot refrain from enjoying the sight, as into the secret box of Urashima, of this beautiful dream-like spring dawn, when the shore and islands are veiled in haze."

The Urashima legend thus went into the everyday life of the people. Down in the Ashikaga period (1392-1467), the tale of Urashima appeared in a No play. About the same time it was published as a nursery rhyme, and the fisher lad was given the name of Urashima Taro for the first time.

During the ages of the Tokugawa Shogunate (1615-1868) there appeared numerous story-books handling the Urashima tale,—such as "Life of Urashima," "Urashima's Tortoise of Luck," "Urashima's Second Voyage to Ryukyu," and many other illustrated books. Great Chikamatsu, the Japanese Shakespeare, wrote a puppet play using this theme. The hero who went beneath the sea, was, in this case, replaced by Prince Tonase, a younger brother of Emperor Anko, and the whole drama has a plot of family strife. In the realm of Kabuki, the legend is enacted in a fantastic posture play.

In Modern Literature

In Meiji-Taisho literature, there are four rather great pieces of the Urashima tale.

The first is a novel, "Shin-Urashima," (New Urashima) Mr. Rohan Koda published in 1895, which had a philosophical complex scheme. It suggests, in its story, four degrees in the attitude of human life. The first and the lowest is that of a man always seeking after honor and prosperity; the second is the self-contented labouring fisherman's life; the third is the life in fairy-land, quite apart from the reality on the earth, full of pleasures, attended by beautiful maidens; in the fourth and the highest degree, he changes into a stone undisturbed by emotion, free even from the grief of death. One is reminded of a line of Baudelaire, "I am as lovely as dream in stone," though this scholar of the East stands upon the antipode to the French aesthetic poet.

Next appeared in 1902 "Tamakushige-Ryourashima, "Jewel Casket and the two Urashimas," a drama by Ogai Mori. Urashima in his sojourn in the sea palace becomes weary of the peaceful life and aspires for some great achievements on the land. He returns to Tsutsugawa Village and encourages his grandson on his departure for a new exploit. It is concluded with those words:—

"Truly this is an everlasting life.
That I can leave my work to my children.
Now I will hide myself deep in the mountains,
To watch and muse upon the changes of the world."

The piece was performed by Mr. Ii and his troupe.

The third is the "Shinkyoku-Urashima" (Newly written Urashima) by Shoyo Tsubouchi which appeared in 1904. Its description is realistic, omitting all the traditional fancies. There are those lines both famous and characteristic, "Now let us realize—that Paradise should be removed upon this earth of ours." Shoyo Tsubouchi is well known as the best interpreter of Shakespeare in Japan, and is himself a dramatist. This piece embodied his cherished opinion on the new plays of Japan.

The fourth is also a drama, "Urashima and Otohime," written by Saneatsu Mushakoji. The optimistic humanist allows a free swing of his individuality first principle even in Urashima in this drama.

Some Interesting Points

That the Urashima legend survived thus long out of the many short-lived legands of old must be due to the fact that the story's poetic imaginativeness, peaceful and not passionate, have found some agreement with the transfiguration of some shipwrecked sailor's story. The word, "Ryugu" (Dragon Palace) has a resemblance in pronunciation to the word, "Ryukyu," (Loochoo) in the Japanese language. Moreover, the fact that the islanders are extremely fond of a dragon as an artistic adornment in architecture, in furniture and in textile fabrics, favors the suggestion. It will not be a wild imagination to say that the legend's origin was a shipwrecked voyager from some destitute fishing village on the shore of the Japan Sea landing on these sunny southern islands.

The kin-narratives of Urashima, the stories of the Sea Palace, are found among the legends of the Loochoo Islands, of Formosa, of Indonesia and the Malanesian Islands. All of them, though they have characteristics of their own, agree upon the points that the story begins with fishing, that the hero marries a demi-goddess, and that they go to a strange paradise beneath the sea or on an island amid the ocean. Those islands are dotted in the course of the warm ocean current from Polynesia to the Japanese islands, along which, as proved by scholars, the great racial transmigration took place in prehistoric times. They will offer an interesting material of study to anthropologists. The mythologists, on the other hand, are deriving their own interest from the legend, conerning taboo and totemism.

Smuts Visiting Milan

According to a Milan report dated July 8 received in Stockholm, Prime Minister General Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa arrived in Milan today on his way home. After inspecting the South African forces, Smuts will go to Rome to meet Italian Prime Minister Perruccio Parri, Prince Umberto, and other Italian leaders.

Forde Succeeding Curtin

Francis W. Forde, Minister of War, is reported to have been chosen as succesor to the late Prime Minister John Curtin, a Canberra dispatch reported as relayed by Domei from Lisbon on July 8.

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The Indomitable Spirit

The United States, in its plans for operations against the mainland of Japan, obviously counts upon overwhelming the defensive power of Japan by concentrating superior strength at the point of attack. President Truman in his recent message to Congress clearly indicated this fact when he declared: "Superior forces will be concentrated at every district of attack. As much material as possible will be placed in the fight in order to win victory with the least possible loss of lives." But in making this declaration, President Truman confessed that it is the loss of lives which the United States is afraid of above everything else and that it is this fear which is dictating the American course of action.

The same point was made by General George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, by his declaration on June 23 that the invasion of the Japanese mainland would be carried out only after an aerial offensive headed by [illegible] thousand B-29's. He further stated: "We plan to gain victory quickly by an overwhelming application of force. The economy at home and troops as well as the psychology of the American people demand that we start a swift, powerful offensive bringing victory at the earliest possible moment." Here again is the emphasis on economy in lives and on victory in the shortest period of time as the basic requirements of America's operations against Japan.

This obsession with material equipment, with the fear of losing lives, with the necessity of winning a quick victory, indicates America's greatest points of weakness. These are weaknesses which are most vulnerable to the particular weapon upon which the Japanese place their greatest reliance, namely, spiritual power. Extensive as has been the American advance since the Guadalcanal campaign of 1943, the indomitable spirit of the Japanese fighters has enabled Japan to minimize the American advantages. The stubborn resistance of the Japanese defenders, made possible by their unique indomitable spirit, has served to whittle down the American superiority in material equipment, has served to exact a fearful toll of American lives, and has helped to delay interminably the American timetable for an early termination of the war. On the [illegible] at which the Americans are most sensitive, the gallant Japanese defense has registered the most telling effect.

The Okinawa campaign offers a clear example of this fact. Even in such an isolated position, cut off from reinforcements, the Japanese Forces caused the enemy to lose six hundred warships and transports, to suffer 80,000 casualties, and to waste eighty precious days thus striking the enemy at his vulnerable points of material power, human lives, and time. So disastrous was the consequence to the enemy that Admiral Chester Nimitz has been subjected to public censure.

The Japanese were able to achieve such results because theirs was the spirit of the Special Attack Corps, a spirit which makes no calculation of material power, which does not stint at sacrificing lives, which does not demand quick victory but is resolved to go on fighting forever, as long as it is for the ultimate glory of the Empire. At Okinawa the Japanese proved the fact that their indomitable spirit can minimize the material power of the enemy and prevent him from giving full play [illegible].

When France capitulated to Germany in 1940 and when Italy capitulated to the Anglo-Americans in 1943, their acts were attributed to lack of material power. But it should be pointed out that, more important than their lack of material power, the French and the Italian people lacked the indomitable fighting spirit with which to counterbalance their insufficiency in material. The Japanese people are fully aware of the importance and value of material superiority in a modern total war of power, as witnessed by their efforts to send every possible additional plane to the front. But at the same time, no other people know so well as the Japanese that it is the indomitable spirit and not material power which will determine the final outcome of a war in its last five minutes. It is this knowledge which enables the soldiers of Japan to fight so valiantly to the last man in the isolated outposts of the Pacific.

It is noteworthy that a personage who represents the civilian intelligentsia of Japan so prominently as Dr. Shinzo Koizumi, president of Keio University, has recently given voice to this belief that victory in war depends in the last analysis upon the moral spirit of the nation. Contrasting the capitulation of France and Italy with the way in which Britain withstood the strain of the defeat at Dunkirk and the way in which the Soviet Union overcame the crisis of Moscow when the German armies closed in upon the Soviet capital, Dr. Koizumi says of Britain and the Soviet Union: "The secret of their success in averting the impending catastrophe lay in the fact that their armies and their peoples retained their spirit intact through these moments of critical strain."

Continuing, Dr. Koizumi points out that the spiritual power such as Britain and the Soviet Union had, Japan has to an even more superlative degree as evidenced by the spirit of the Japanese Special Attack Corps. "I do not mean to say that victory invariably rests with the party which fights recklessly by taking no account of mechanical or material power," he states. "What I mean is that under given conditions, it is spiritual power that points the way to victory. The Japanese have proved by their heroic deeds that where there is an indomitable spirit, there is a way to victory."

The spirit of the Special Attack Corps is the spirit of each of the one hundred million people of the Empire. The determination of the people on the home front to fight out the war to ultimate victory is concretely being manifested in the form of the new National Volunteer Corps. The indomitable spirit of the Yamato race will render every impossibility into a possibility. If on an isolated island like Okinawa, the outnumbered Japanese garrison was able to upset the enemy's plans so effectively, what can the Japanese people not accomplish when the Americans venture to set foot on the Japanese mainland! With a spirit like theirs, the Japanese people can never be conquered.

In contrast, it is because the American leaders know that their people possess no such comparable spirit that they are pinning their hopes on material superiority to keep down their loss in lives and to hurry the end of the war. President Truman's warning that the Japanese believe "that America will get tired of war and be tempted to return to a more comfortable life of peace by making a compromise" is an indirect admission of the uneasiness which the American leaders are feeling out of the lack of confidence and conviction in the national spirit of the American people. Such a tendency to seek a return to abundant material life is not to be wondered at on the part of the American people who have no justifiable objective in the war. There can be no comparison between their spirit and the indomitable spirit of the Yamato race which stakes its all on the issue of the war.

The uneasiness and impatience felt by the leaders of America as they prepare to make their people face their momentous trial in the invasion of the Japanese mainland indicate that the hour of final decision is fast approaching. In view of the contrast which the American attitude affords with the indomitable spirit of the Japanese people, there can be no question of the outcome.

Halitosis

"My youngest brother is troubled with halitosis."

"Too bad. How did he get it?"

"He hasn't got it. He just can't spell it."

THE JAPANESE HOME

Detailed Comparative Study Made Into Important Subject

By SHIGEO SUZUKI
(From the Kaitaku)

III

As has been pointed out, the ancestral spirit of the home are manifested in the members of the home. The family members are known as "yakara," "ya" being the home or the ancestral spirit and "kara" being the same as "ara" or "manifestation." Rarely is there only a single member to · home. Usually, there are scores of family members with but a single ancestral Spirit. There cannot be many ancestral spirits for one home. Scores of ancestors once appeared as scores of individual bodies but once they dissolve they are embodied into a single ancestral spirit. Thus, a single Ancestral Spirit manifests itself in many family members. In actuality, there are differences in age among different family members and relations of parents and children and brothers and sisters but, despite these differences, they have a common ancestral spirit and they are all equal before their common ancestral spirit. An idea like this prevails in other countries but, in Japan, no such simple idea has ever existed. If the root manifests itself equally in this world, cosmopolitantly speaking, this would amount to pantheism.

Buddhism, which speaks of Buddhistic nature in all things which are equal before Buddha, has a pantheistic savour. Such an idea may fit as the basis of Democracy but it is liable to disturb the ethical order of mankind. Moreover, this pantheistic conception has a serious weakness. For, there can be no division of a single ancestral spirit and it would be impossible to harmonize this with the actual dispersive manifestation of the Spirit in many beings. In many cases, faith in the Ancestral Spirits has been remodelled for the solution of this problem. The Spirit has been actually killed in this attempt at solution by which a general conception, the nature and reality of things and the materialistic root of the universe are conceived. When such conceptions take first place they cease to become objects of faith but of ideas. Such indeed was the idea of the Chinese philosopher Laotze. A spirit posseses both a care and circumference or body, its centre, being most indispensable of all. Without its centre it would be only physical and not spiritual. And the normal manifestation of a spirit in the world of reality is made in terms of both the centre and circumference. Of course, it is not unthinkable that a spirit reserves the manifestation of its centre and manifests only its circumference. But such a manifestation would be that of hands and feet only and cannot be considered as a real manifestation. Some of the pantheists regard such things as windows through which they say God looks through at man or through which man looks at God. But such is not a true manifestation. Manifestations must be real. Otherwise they would not be a manifestation at all. Manifestations must not be partial but whole. And this means that the centre and circumference must be manifested simultaneously. In the case of the home, the head of the household is the manifestation of the centre and the other family members are corporal manifestations.

People Are Mediums

The members of a household are known as "yakara" in the sense that they are manifestations of their Ancestral Spirit. This may appear to be pantheistic at first sight, all the entire family members being equal to one another; but in reality the members are divided into two sets, namely, the head of the family and other members. The latter are truly the manifestation of the Ancestral Spirit and, although subjectively they have the realization that they find the root in their own beings; objectively, they find their own root in the head of the household. In other words, the family members other than the head can behold their own root objectively. The family head, who is the core of the household, constitutes a medium which assists other members in forming their objectively out of their subjectivity. Primarily speaking, the core is internally whole and externally individualistic. In other words, it is a whole being. Externally, the core appears to be a body like the bodies of the circumference but internally it constitutes the whole body which includes the circumference itself. The head of the household is the core of the whole home and it is because of this totalitarian nature that he can be the unifier of the home.

It is necessary to maintain faith in the unity of ancestral spirits in order to understand the nature of the unity of the head of the household or the "core" on which we have dwelt at length. It is difficult however, to grasp this faith, for those who have been accustomed to the modern Western conception of the universe, who are apt to see things through their corporeal eyes and who are apt to deny the existence of things they cannot see with their corporeal eyes. Their corporeal eyes are opened but their spiritual eyes are closed. Such persons are accustomed to view things in flame and in special relations and are inclined toward an existential conception rather than a conception of things in terms of growth in three-dimentions and in time relations. They rarely view things historically. They only see things as they exist before their own eye and consider them in analysis and synthesis but rarely take pains to look into their historical growth. Even in considering the existence of things, such persons view them existentially Their conception cannot be historical or developmental. It is truly difficult to imbue such persons with faith in God. It is a matter of greater difficulty to convince them of the truth that various gods are one and unitary and that human ancestors are spiritually one and unified.

This faith in the unity of ancestral spirits is not acquired through teaching. It is acquired by self-reflection. A person must believe that our ancestors are living within ourselves and that we are extensions of our ancestors. We should do away with the idea that our ancestors and we are separate beings. We should understand how our Japanese ancestors lived and died and with what ideas of life and existence and learn to die in peace under such a faith. Not only in meeting death but also in our everyday life we should realize that we are one with our ancestors. Such faith will undoubtedly direct our acts to the right path and our working power will be strengthened by the power of our ancestors. We have already noted the existence of the word "nagara," which indicates that all things, including man, are manifestations of the root. It is well known that an affixation of this word forms the word "kan-nagara" or the "way of God." Our ancestors also found the idea of "nagare" or "water-flow in the same word "nagara." In other words, the root and its manifestation are seen as a flow of growth. While the word "nagara" is indicative of the flowing form of things, if we affix "sa" to this word, we shall have another word "sanagara" which means "as it is." Thus, there are these two meanings of the word "nagara" which is also included in the word "kan-nagara." When the idea is conveyed that living beings are the descendants of gods, they are considered as the followers of gods, while the idea of "kan-nagara" holds that men themselves are living gods.

Respect for Family Names

In ancient times the "kabane" or family name was held in great reverence. Because of this reverence, some counterfeited their own family geneologies and assumed family names of high standing, with the result that there was much confusion. It is well known that during the reign of the Emperor Inkyo, discrimination between the right and false family names was made by means of "kugatachi." Family names were held in such high reverence because names revealed the history of tribes and all the attributes each clan possessed. The family name was considered as the accumulation of all the achievements and work of a clan since its very origin. In this case, it must not be thought that the spirits of the ancestors are dead and that their activities and deeds alone are left to posterity. For the historical meaning of the family names is the character of the Ancestral Spirit and the root of the existing tribe. In order to understand this truth, let us take the curriculum vitae. All the items we set down on our curriculum vitae concern our past. Now, why is it that these items are regarded as being related to ourselves at present and indicate our character? Is it not because of the fact that the subject of our past deeds is identical with the subject of the present and that, although the past deeds have disappeared, their meaning still exists today? The identity of subject in the past and the present gives meaning to one's curriculum vitae. The same thing may be said of the relation between the tribe and tribal name. The identity of ancestors and posterity gives rise to reverence for the tribal or family names.

The root word of "kabane" is "kabune." The verb "kaburu" or "put on" is derived from the same root. To put on the root and to make it the spiritual head of tribes and persons means the family name or "kabune". By root is meant the unified spirit of ancestors and the character of tribes and families. It is because tribes and their ancestors are identical that the deeds of ancestors go down to posterity. By changing the word "ne" or root to "na," there appears the conception of "oya-no-na" or the name of ancestors. The receiving or inheriting of ancestral names is often mentioned in history. Thus, an Imperial Rescript promulgated in May of the 15th year of the Tenpyo Era during the Nara Period by the Emperor Seimu says: "In perfect obedience to the Imperial Command granted this day, Ye shall not forget the principles of the Ruler and subjects and parents and children, shall receive the "oya-no-na" from successive Emperors with bright and pure hearts and serve them everlastingly in heaven and earth."

Another Imperial Rescript promulgated by the Emperor Koken in July of the first of the Tenpyo-Hon tells the subjects to "serve the Lord without losing the "oya-no-na" of each household and tribe." Similar mention is also made by Ootomo Iyemochi in his poem presented to the Throne felicitating the discovery of a gold mine in the province of Mutsu in May of the first year of the Tenpyo-Kanho.

The people of ancient times regarded the tribe as the basis of their spiritual life and the home as a branch of the tribe. They revered the family or tribal names. They were ever conscious and proud of the root or the names of their ancestors not only they endeavored not to disgrace these names but they assiduously tried to enhance them. Their practice on the battle field of announcing their family names to the enemy was intended to clarify their ancestral genealogy and the glorious achievements of their ancestors, and to show that they themselves were one with their ancestors, when standing as they did between life and death. In fact they wished to manifest the fact that they themselves were manifestations of their ancestors. Each tribe worshipped its own god, the ancestral spirit of that particular tribe. The head of each tribe is called the "uji-no-kami." Thus, the god of a tribe and the head of a tribe have the same pronunciation. Since the head of each tribe is a living person he is called the head of a tribe instead of the god of a tribe but both are identical in nature. There was the custom of inserting the conjunction "no" or "of" during the interval of time between the ancient and medieval times in calling the leading tribal families such as Mononobe, Soga, Fujiwara and Taira, so that these were called "Mononobe-no-Moriya, Soga-no-Mago. Fujiwara-no-Kamatari and Taira-no-Kiyomori." This conjunction "no," connecting first names and family names is the corrupted name for "ne" or root. Thus, "Fujiwara-no-Kamatari" means Kamatari "out of the root of" the Fujiwara Family.

(To Be Continued)

THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

Various Difficulties Arise on Important Issues

II

Thus, an adjustment has been made, as a matter of form, between universalism and regionalism. But, let us first inquire into what different regions the world will be divided after the war. Walter Lippmann has been advocating the division of the world into an Atlantic Community, a Soviet Orbit (constituted of Eastern Europe and Asia), a Chinese Orbit, and a Hindoo-Moslem Orbit. There is great difficulty regarding such a division of the world. This difficulty may be solved through the development of natural association based on the political, economic and cultural relations and the historical traditions of the peoples concerned. However, as far as East Asia is concerned, we have two serious doubts. The first is whether the affairs of East Asia may be entrusted to the justice and conscience of the East Asiatic peoples and whether the intervention of other nations in their affairs will be restrained by their own initiative. Secondly, it is seriously doubted whether Chungking, which it is at present presumed will become the central power of the East Asiatic Sphere will be able to function as such a power immediately after the war. As to the first point, unless self-restraint is practiced by nations outside East Asia, East Asia will become an arena of competion after the war. As to the second point, in case Chungking is unable to carry out its role, a state of political vacuum will be created in East Asia and will invariably run the danger of becoming a hotbed for a third world war.

Problem of Procedure

The second issue which created much attention at the San Francisco Conference was the procedure of decisions for the Security Council. As has been already stated, on this point the Yalta Conference had made the following decisions: (a) Each member of the Security Council is to have one vote. (b) The decisions of the council regarding all other matters are to be made by the consent of the seven members including the unanimous decision of the permanent members. In the case of decisions to be made on the basis of Section 1, Article 8 of the Dumbarton Oaks Plan, regarding the pacific solution of disputes, or on the basis of the last part of Clause 1, Section 3, Article 8 of the Plan, regarding the pacific solution of disputes by means of regional agreements, parties to such disputes are unable to participate in the decisions thereon. At the San Francisco Conference, the interpretation of the Yalta formula remained an issue to the very last. The middle and small nations at the San Francisco Conference felt dissatisfied over the fact that they were made to abandon the principle of unanimous decision in international conferences which had been based on the long tradition of respect for State sovereignty whereas only the permanent members of the Security Council retained the right of veto. These middle and small nations attempted to restrict the sphere of exercise of the veto power by the permanent members of the council or to make a revision in order to require the consent of a majority of the non-permanent members of the council on the decisions of the council, even though the veto power of the permanent members were to be left intact. These endeavors of the middle and small nations, however, failed to materialize as they were not accepted by the Conference. Now, what was the nature of difference of views regarding the voting procedure? This is revealed by the differences of opinion between the Anglo-American nations and the Soviet Union as to whether or not there should be any veto power during the stage of discussion of cases by the Security Council. Whereas the Anglo-American side held forth that the permanent members should possess the right of veto only during the formal examination of the facts of disputes and after, the Soviet side contended that the permanent members should have the right to exercise the power of veto during the stage of discussions also. This difference in views appears to have arisen from different interpretations at the meanings of such terms as "matters of procedure" and "decisions" in the Yalta formula or over the question of whether a given matter should be considered as a matter of procedure or not.

This problem caused much wrangling for a considerable time and it was feared at one time that unanimous decision might be reached at the San Francisco Conference. In the end, however, the Soviet side made concessions and a unanimous decision was reached that no veto power should be exercised by the permanent members of the council over the discussions of the council concerning disputes or matters entrusted to it.

The final interpretation of the procedure of decisions for the Security Council was thus stabilized. In view of the fact that the principle of unanimous decisions has been cited as one of the reasons for the failure of the League of Nations in displaying its maximum efficacy, the new international machinery is regarded to have made an improvement by abandoning this historical and traditional principle at the expense of the smaller nations. However, the principle of unanimous decisions is still to be maintained among the Big Powers with a few exceptions, such as regarding matters of procedure, during discussions by the council of disputes or situations, or during the process of the pacific solution of disputes by the council in cases in which some permanent members of the council are parties to such disputes. Although this is explained on the stand of the necessity of continuing close cooperation among the Big Powers, which is considered essential in maintaining the efficacy of the new international security machinery, there will be no serious difference compared with the condition that prevailed under the League of Nations, inasmuch as the discarding of the principle of unanimous decision under the new security machinery is restricted by the maintenance of the same principle by the Big Powers which possess the real power and responsibility in the world's military, political and economic affairs.

The Polish Problem

The third great issue at the San Francisco Conference was the Polish problem. Both the Polish exile regime at London and the Lublin regime maintained that each was qualified to represent Poland at the San Francisco Conference. Soviet delegate Molotov supported the demand by the Lublin regime to be invited to the Conference when discussions over Argentina's invitation came up before the Conference; but firm opposition was shown by the United States and Britain, and the motion to invite the Lublin regime was defeated indirectly when a resolution was adopted by the Conference expressing its desire that a Polish regime of national unity be speedily established in Poland so that it might be enabled to participate in the work of the Conference. This problem was further aggravated by the arrest of 16 Polish leaders by the Red Army; but probably due in part to the endeavors exercised by President Truman's personal envoy Harry Hopkins, at Moscow, the Polish problem suddenly made progress during the closing days of the Conference and an agreement came to be formed regarding the establishment of a Polish Government of national unity. Poland then became a signatory of the United Nations Charter.

The fourth issue of the San Francisco Conference was the trusteeship system. This corresponds to the mandatory system under the League of Nations. It is said that the United States made a proposal that this system be established at the Moscow Conference, but it failed to become a real issue at that time. Chungking seems to have presented this proposal during the course of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, but it also failed to become an actual issue, and no mention is made of such a system in the Dumbarton Oaks plan. It was at the Yalta Conference that the trusteeship system was discussed. The San Francisco Conference was to restrict its decisions to the creation of a general system for international trusteeship, and all matters pertaining as to what specific territories are to be placed under this system will be decided at a future peace conference. However, only the following territories are to be placed under trusteeship: (a) Territories which were placed under mandatory power at the close of World War I; (b) Of the territories to be seized during the current war those for which agreement is made for trusteeship among the nations concerned, and, (c)) Those territories which are to be placed under trusteeship on one's own initiative.

(To Be Concluded)

EUROPE'S POST-WAR ECONOMY

Anglo-Americans Offer Unsatisfactory Solution

By OUR FINANCIAL EDITOR

III

In the first place, the impossibility of withdrawing 3,100,000 men from Europe within a single year is admitted even by the United States military authorities themselves. The United States Personnel Resources Committee has also recently declared that the scarcity of labor power in munitions factories has been greatly aggravated during the past several weeks and anticipate that this scarcity of labor will not be remedied by the demobilization plan.

The foregoing is a true picture of the existing conditions in America, although the U.S. military authorities have been boasting over the progress being made in the transfer of military power and war materials from the European to Pacific war fronts.

However, it is undeniable that the end of the war in Europe has made America's labor distribution as well as the task of industrial reconversion much easier. Just before the close of the European War, America had to curtail her civilian production or mobilize her women, if she desired to increase her military forces. But it was practically impossible to carry out both. Eighteen million American women had been mobilized but it was a matter of great difficulty to call in the remaining 10,000,000 because of domestic problems, physical considerations, special considerations in the American States and inadequate labor legislations, etc. On the other hand, it would have been unbearable for the American people to reduce their civilian production any further. It is under such a condition that the demobilization of some 2,000,000 soldiers was announced.

Another important point to be observed in this connection is the labor reserve derived from the curtailment of the American munitions industries. The United States Personnel Resources Committee on May 11 announced its plans for labor control during the transitory period between the close of the European War and that of the war against Japan showing that no general easing of the existing controls would be effected before the close of the Pacific War. This plan reveals that labor control in the American production field is an absolute necessity in order to avoid a scarcity of labor due to an unbalanced condition between demand and supply and an incorrect distribution of labor power.

Curtailment of Munitions

The United States Wartime Production Board announced, prior to its demobilization plan a temporary measure for curtailing munitions production, on the assumption that the war with Japan would continue only for another year. Reductions of 12, 20 and 30 per cent are to be effected respectively for the third and fourth quarters of the current year and for the first half of next year. Curtailment of munitions production in the United States can be listed as follows: (1) The output of the aircraft and ammunition, which was to be expanded, is to be reduced. (2) The production of armored cars, automobiles and other vehicles will be drastically reduced. (3) A drastic reduction is to be made in the production of the so-called surplus artillery (or artillery which is regarded as surplus) and the subsidiary equipment for field artillery, (4). The number of tanks will be reduced from 9,107 in April this year to 6,191 for the fourth quarter, but it is to be further reduced below 3,000 (5) As to raw materials, iron and steel for munitions for the fourth quarter will be between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons and copper will be 500,000,000 pounds. These will be curtailed from the fourth quarter of the current year. Other metals will also undergo a drastic curtailment. A reduction in production of electric motors and ball bearings is also stated.

The question of whether such a reduced production will be sufficient for the war effort against Japan can only be decided by the actual war situation. At any rate, the reconversion of the various branches of American industry from a wartime to a civilian production basis cannot be understood unless the fact is taken into consideration that the supplementation of labor has become easier than formerly.

On May 16, the British Government also announced its demobilization plan. The four main points follow: (1) About 750,000 men will be demobilized, the majority of whom belong to the army. The number of men in the naval and air forces slated to be demobilized is small, (2) The age limit for men elegible for military service will be reduced to 27 in the future but at present it will be left at 30. No such limit exists for volunteers, (3) Women no longer will be drafted for the auxiliary forces under the national conscription law. (4) Emergency labor laws will continue in force and the Government will compel workers to engage in specified labor service.

It is highly doubtful to what extent this force of 750,000 men to be demobilized will have its effects on the supply of labor power. This is because Britain's labor power has been mobilized to a far greater extent than generally imagined and the solution of the labor supply problem will be considerably difficult especially in view of the necessity of industrial reconversion or reorganization. Regarding this point Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, made the following statement:

"Our labor supply will not be sufficient even when these 750,000 men are actually demobilized. There will be some 400,000 persons who will not be fit for their jobs because of overwork during the war with Germany. Those women who willingly went to work during critical times will hereafter show a reluctance to leave their homes, and many youths will return to their schools."

Follows U.S. Example

It will be noted that Britain has been following America's example in the matter of industrial reconversion. The British Minister of Production, Sir Oliver Lyttleton, declared on May 14 that Britain is about to restart her civilian production and that she must undertake the reconsruction of her national economic life by utilizing the labor power of men and women demobilized from the armed forces. However, he had to admit that Britain's labor power is still insufficient. And because of this labor scarcity, the curtailment of munitions production have been so far announced. At present about five-ninths of her national production is devoted to munitions. British economic circles anticipate that no rapid curtailment in munitions production will be made during the next two months or so.

The fact remains, however, that industrial reconversion tasks confronting Britain are greater than those of America, because the former must elevate her national living standard which has fallen during the war as well as promote her export industries. In the meantime, Britain, whose national life has received a disastrous blow by the war during which she lost her dominant position in international economy, must decide whether or not she should continue her difficult endeavors in the war against Japan or pour her main energy into the reconstruction of her national economy. It is easily imaginable which policy she prefers to adopt. True enough, she emerged a victor in the war against Germany, but she is unable to win victory in the great war of international political economy and her miserable figure has been revealed with greater clarity.

Two Points of Reconstruction

Although the war in Europe has come to a close, the food supply problems have not been solved. On the contrary, they have become aggravated. There are two vital points in Europe's reconstruction, namely, the supply of daily necessaries, particularly foodstuffs, and the restoration of its railways and other means of transportation. The supply of food, particularly, is held as essential for the social stability of the nations of the so-called liberated areas. For the solution of this food problem, the agricultural structures of the European nations should be reconstructed speedily on a large scale and the utilization of German agriculture is held as of particular importance. However, it will take a considerable period of time to bring about this policy. For the alleviation of the existing situation, imports of food supplies, especially from America, are essential. Therefore, America will play a vital role in the reconstruction of Europe.

(To Be Concluded)

Pass the Cigar

"Have a cigar?" said the man with a smiling face.

"Don't mind if I do," said his friend. "But what's the occasion? Why this lavish display?"

"Oh, I've got an addition to the family."

"You don't say so? Congratulations," said the other man, enthusiastically, as he put a match to his cigar. After a few puffs, he observed: "About the fifth child, I should say."

No Pain

"It's no use to feel my wrist," said the country bumpkin when the physician began feeling his pulse. "The pain is not there, sir, it's in my head entirely."